January 31, 1771. NUMB. 2197.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

To the PUBLIC.

IN the *Gazette* of the Tenth of *January*, I publiſhed the Narrative of *Samuel Harris*, wherein he gives a particular Detail of the taking up Lands in the Manor of *Lowther*, on Account whereof, ſo much Obloquy and Slander has been thrown out againſt my Character, by two of the Proprietary Partiſans.---It is very evident, from what he has ſaid, that I was ſurprized into the Concern, and too deeply engaged, immediately to retreat, before I knew the Situation of the Land; that it was not a Scheme formed by me to defraud the Proprietaries of their Manor of *Lowther*, but a deep-laid Plot, contrived by ſome of thoſe who get their Bread in their Employment, and pretend to be their Friends. But as I am conſcious of the Uprightneſs of my Cauſe, in order to clear up the Matter fully, I ſhall beg Leave conciſely to relate my Conduct, after I became thoroughly acquainted with all the Circumſtances---This I will do in the moſt candid Manner.----Mr. *Phyſick*, the Receiver-General, ſpoke to me on the Subject, in the Preſence of Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Deſchler*. I told him, without Reſerve, the Number of Patents I had procured, and, in general, what I knew reſpecting the Affair; but did not think myſelf at Liberty, juſt then, to diſcloſe the Name of the Surveyor, which he requeſted, but promiſed to do it at a future Time---nor would it have been proper for me, acting as Agent for a Company, to have promiſed him a Surrender of the Patents, without the Conſent of my Conſtituents; although, from what he ſaid, however good the Title might be in Law, I was convinced it would be unfair to contend with the Proprietaries. We parted--I had Recourſe to Mr. *Harris*, ſhewed him the Impropriety of holding out, and adviſed a Surrender. He conſulted his Partners---they conſented---and as the Patents were made out in my Name, I releaſed them accordingly. For the Truth of theſe Facts, I appeal to Mr. *Phyſick*.---How then is the Charge ſupported, "that I have been detected in fraudulent Practices in making the Surveys, and Impoſitions on the Proprietary Officers?" If any of the Proprietary Officers were impoſed on in that Tranſaction, the Impoſition was from their own Party. Why therefore do they exclaim ſo loudly againſt me, ſeeing the whole Contrivance and Impoſition is amongſt themſelves? Why! but becauſe they are apprehenſive that ſome other Grants, which I have obtained, may interfere with their own Intereſt in the new Purchaſe. Their Scheme is plainly this---to ruin my Credit with my Friends and the Public, ſo that I may not be able to aſſert my juſt Claim to Lands, fairly and honeſtly purchaſed at *Muncy*, and in other Parts of this Province, which do not interfere with any, unleſs it may be with ſome ſubſequent Surveys: This they have induſtriouſly ſtrove to do in private, and this is their ſole Aim in thoſe late Publications. They raiſe a Duſt about the Manor of *Lowther*, ſo long after that Affair has been ſettled, with no other View than to blind the Eyes of the Public, and prejudice them againſt my Claims.

I proceed now to make a few Remarks on the elegant Performance of that *high* and *liberal* Character, the Secretary of the Land-office, which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 17th. The Surveyor-General muſt pardon my aſcribing the whole Merit of that incomparable Piece to his Colleague's maſterly Pen.

Elevated by his "public Station" far above the common Level of Mankind, ſee with what a liberal Hand he deals out thoſe Terms of Reproach, "vile, fraudulent, Effrontery, Falſhood, Fraud, wicked, baſe, diſhoneſt," againſt me, who boaſts no other Honour than that of being an honeſt Man, and ſuch I hope to be eſteemed with all good Men, whatever Sentiments of me the Secretary may pleaſe to entertain.---Strip his Performance of thoſe Flowers of Eloquence, and it will appear as diſguſting as the Hero of a Puppet-ſhow deſpoiled of its Ornaments. There are two or three Parts of it, however, upon which I ſhall more particularly remark.----It is ſaid, as ſoon as the Deception was perceived, the Proprietary Officers, who planned the Scheme, ſhould have been detected and expoſed. With whom, let me aſk, ought this Complaint to have been lodged? The Secretary, to be ſure, to whom all Complaints of that Kind are made.---As to my own Part, I can truly ſay, I did not know their Names, and therefore could not, with Propriety, lodge a Complaint; but, to ſpeak plainly, I thought, after being made acquainted with the Situation of the Lands, that the Surveys muſt have been taken from the Proprietary Draughts of the Manor of *Lowther*; and that muſt have been the Caſe.

Every one, acquainted with the Manner in which the Proprietary Offices are kept, knows very well, that all Draughts and Papers, relative to their Lands, are in the Poſſeſſion of their ſuperior Officers, and are eſteemed ſo ſacred, that no Perſon was ever permitted to have a Copy of them, unleſs where the Proprietaries or their *Friends* were immediately concerned. From my Knowledge of thoſe Particulars, I leave the Public to judge, whether I had not good Reaſon to ſuppoſe the Affair could not have been carried to ſo great a Length, without the Approbation and Concurrence of ſome one of the ſuperior Officers. A Complaint lodged with the Secretary, under thoſe Circumſtances, would have been an Abſurdity: It would have been preferring a Complaint to a Perſon I conſidered as privy to the Tranſaction.---Mr. *Harris* perhaps may have no Objection to indulge the Secretary with the Names of thoſe ungrateful Officers---I think it is a Matter out of my Province. This much, however, I think myſelf in Juſtice obliged to ſay, that I now believe the Receiver-General, Mr. *Phyſick*, was not, in any Manner, privy to, or concerned in that Affair---I think him a Man of more Honour and Integrity, than baſely to betray and give up the Intereſts of thoſe who have entruſted him.

After mentioning that the Surveys returned into the Surveyor-General's Office were different from the Certificate publiſhed, it is further ſaid, "*Samuel Wallis* well knew he could not obtain the Patent if the Truth appeared; and therefore theſe Matters were *carefully concealed*." Concealed by whom? Not, certainly, by me, for the Surveys were made before I was anywiſe concerned in the Affair. Theſe Matters were concealed by ſome of their own Fraternity---but by the Secretary's Mode of Expreſſion, he would inſinuate that they were concealed by me.---And I muſt further remark, that in ſeveral Parts of this grand Effort of the Secretary's Genius, ſuch Expreſſions are made uſe of, as do not, indeed, directly charge me with Facts, but convey ſtrong Inſinuations, when he himſelf knows, that thoſe Facts are to be charged to the Account of others.----There is one other Part of the Performance before me, which, though it ſtands near the Beginning, I have reſerved to be remarked on in this Place, becauſe it leads me into a longer Diſcourſe, than I thought proper to intermix with other Matters.---"The Man, ſays the eloquent Secretary, muſt have very ſtrange Ideas of Juſtice, Equity, and Fraud, if he thinks he has juſtified himſelf."---People are apt to look upon every Thing as ſtrange, which does not ſquare with their own Ideas---ſo it is with the Secretary, and I ſhall ever eſteem it an Honour, that my Notions of Juſtice and Fraud ſhould appear ſtrange to him, if we may be allowed to infer his Ideas from his Practice.

The laſt grand *Indian* Purchaſe was concluded in *November*, 1768.----The Land-office was immediately opened for the excluſive Benefit of the Proprietary Officers and *Friends*, and before the End of *February* following, Grants were made, of the beſt Lands they had diſcovered, to the Secretary and his People, to the Amount of near 150,000 Acres, including a few Surveys for the Proprietaries Uſe.---This Quantity one would imagine a very plentiful Repaſt; but it did not ſatisfy the Hungry. The Scheme however being diſapproved by ſome of the Officers, of greater Virtue and Fidelity, who refuſed to ſhare in the Plunder, and being loudly exclaimed againſt by the whole Country, the Secretary was obliged to iſſue Orders for ſurveying other large Tracts, in the Names of the Proprietaries, which might be ſhared amongſt thoſe who ſtill remained ungratified, at Leiſure.----This ſome of them have been honeſt enough to confeſs. Thus the Names of the Proprietaries were proſtituted to ſerve the avaricious Purpoſes of their Servants. The beſt of the Land being thus ſecured, public Notice was given, that the third Day of *April*, 1769, the Land-office would be opened to receive Applications for Lands in the newly made Purchaſe; and to multiply the Fees, no Perſon was allowed to enter an Application in his own Name for more than 300 Acres. When the Day, ſo long wiſhed for by the Country, arrived, great Numbers attended to enter their Applications----They were met at the State-Houſe by the Secretary, who artfully perſuaded them to enter their Applications altogether, and let the Fate of them be decided by Way of Lottery; promiſing, at the ſame Time, that thoſe who were unfortunate, ſhould have Liberty to take up any other vacant Land, without the Expence and Trouble of a freſh Application. Truſting to this fallacious Promiſe, the People conſented.----Two Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-two Applications were entered, for each one of which the Secretary received Seven Shillings----not more than Seven Hundred of thoſe Applications proved fortunate. I have Reaſon to believe, from the Accounts of the ſeveral Surveyors, the fortunate Number was much leſs. The Owners of the unfortunate Applications, thinking nevertheleſs their Money would not be loſt, and depending on the Secretary's Promiſe, immediately ſet themſelves to ſearch out other Lands, and endeavoured to prevail on the ſeveral Surveyors in whoſe Diſtricts they might be ſituated, to ſurvey and make Returns upon thoſe Applications. They were told no ſuch Orders had been given by their Superiors---ſuch a Promiſe had indeed been talked of, but it was not ſufficient Authority for them. Thus diſappointed, thoſe unfortunate People had Recourſe to the Secretary, reminded him of his Promiſe, and pointed out the bad Conſequences of Delay, by which they might a ſecond Time loſe the Land they had been at the Expence and Trouble of ſearching for. They were however put off with evaſive Anſwers, and kept in Suſpence for more than a Twelve-month, by which Means many of them ſuffered a ſecond Diſappointment----and they were at length told, that the Removal of Orders would be attended with bad Conſequences, and therefore could not be admitted.----By the following ſhort Sketch it will appear, out of how much Money he gulled the poor People, by this Artifice and Breach of Faith.

2782 Applications were entered, which had for their Object only 700 Tracts of Lands, at 7*s.* each----£ 973 14 0.

700 Orders of Survey, which is more than juſt, by Accounts received from the different Deputy Surveyors----however we will allow that Number were fortunate, it is all from the Secretary's Promiſe, that he could have had a juſt Right to detain his Fees on---at 7*s.* each---£ 245 0 0.

So that by the Lottery Scheme, and the Breach of his Promiſe, he detains unjuſtly £ 728 14 0.

Upon this Tranſaction I need make no Comment---Every Perſon who reads the Account of it, muſt deteſt the Man who could be guilty of ſuch a baſe Impoſition---and I believe will agree with me in Opinion, that the ſame Motive that led him to this Act of Injuſtice, dictated his Libel againſt my Character.

Philadel. Jan. 17, 1771. SAMUEL WALLIS.

January 24.

THE great ſucceſs which attended moſt of thoſe who employed themſelves in breeding Silk-worms, and raiſing *Cocoons*, the laſt year, and the excellent quality of the *Silk* reeled at the *Filature*, having given the greateſt reaſon to hope that the deſign ſet on foot for promoting the Culture of *Silk* in this part of America, will anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectations of thoſe who have ſo generouſly ſubſcribed thereto, and prove a valuable addition to our ſtaple commodities; the Managers of the *Filature* therefore now give notice, that in order further to encourage ſuch as chuſe to employ part of their time in this profitable and laudable undertaking, the following PREMIUMS are propoſed for the enſuing ſeaſon, viz.

1. To that Perſon in either of the provinces of Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Maryland, or the Three Lower Counties on Delaware, who ſhall raiſe within his or her family, and ſell at the Filature at Philadelphia, or bring to be *reeled* for his or her own uſe, the greateſt quantity of ſound Cocoons, not leſs than *fifty Thouſand*, the *Premium* of TWENTY POUNDS.

2. To that Perſon in either of the ſaid provinces or counties, who ſhall raiſe, ſell, or bring to be reeled, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, not leſs than *forty* Thouſand, the Premium of FIFTEEN POUNDS.

3. To that Perſon in either of the ſaid provinces or counties, who ſhall raiſe, ſell, or bring to be reeled, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, not leſs than *thirty Thouſand*, the Premium of TEN POUNDS.

4. To that Perſon in either of the ſaid provinces, who ſhall raiſe, ſell, or bring to be *reeled*, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound *Cocoons*, not leſs than *twenty Thouſand*, the Premium of SIX POUNDS.

5. To each of thoſe five Perſons, in the ſaid provinces or counties, who ſhall raiſe, ſell. or bring to be *reeled*, as aforeſaid, the next greateſt quantity of ſound Cocoons, each not leſs than *fifteen Thouſand*, the Premium of THREE POUNDS.

The Cocoons for which any of the ſaid Premiums may be claimed, muſt be brought to the Filature on or before the Firſt Day of September next; with ſatisfactory proof, under the hand of one or more neighbouring Magiſtrate or Magiſtrates, that the *Cocoons* for which the Premium may be claimed, were actually and bona fide raiſed within the Claimant's own family.

In one month after the delivery of the *Cocoons* and Certificates, as aforeſaid, the Premiums will be adjudged and paid to the Perſons, who may be entitled to them, or to their order, by the Managers.

As a further encouragement, thoſe Perſons who intend to apply themſelves to the breeding of worms the enſuing ſeaſon, and may want a ſupply of eggs of good quality, may receive the ſame gratis, from an ounce to half a quarter of an ounce (in proportion to their ſtock of mulberry-trees) by applying to *John Kaighn*, (with whom the eggs are lodged) next door but one to the Church in Second-ſtreet, or to any of the other Managers, viz. Cadwallader Evans, Benjamin Morgan, Francis Aliſon, William Smith, Robert Strettell Jones, Iſaac Bartram, Charles Moore, Frederick Phile, Thomas Clifford, Joſeph Pemberton, or Owen Biddle.

N. B. Nicholas Garriſon, in Race-ſtreet, near Moravian-alley, has a quantity of the ſeeds of the Italian mulberry to diſpoſe of at a very low price. He will alſo have a number of young mulberry trees of the true Italian kind to diſpoſe of, at the low price of two pence each, the enſuing ſpring, in proper time to plant out. A number of the ſame Trees may alſo be procured at Bethlehem.

See in *Poor Richard*'s almanack for this year, directions for cultivating the young Mulberry Trees.

Liſt of LETTERS in the Poſt-Office at Trenton, Jan. 14, 1771.

WILLIAM BAKER, John Burrows, Pennſylvania; Thomas Brooks, Hackets-Town; John Burrows, Middletown.

C. John Cook, Andover Iron-works; Neal Campbell, Union Furnace; Joſeph Caldwell, New Germantown; James Corothey, Engliſh-Town; William Cleayton and Iſaac Smith, Eſquires, Trenton.

E. David Edmiſton, near Salem.

G. William Grier, Somerſet County; William Gemmill, Pennſylvania; James Grantland, Salem County; James Gilchriſt, Trenton; James Grahams, Care of Archibald Stuart, Union Iron-works.

H. William Harkneſs, Pennſylvania; Thomas Hunter, Lebanon; Daniel Hendrickſon, Middletown; Dr. John Hicks, Trenton (2.)

I. James James, Piles-Grove; Dr. Richard Jaques, Middletown.

L. John Etton Le Conts, Monmouth County.

M. Mary Murry, Somerſet County; William M'Clean, Hunterdon County (2) John M'Cheſneym, to the Care of the Rev. William Tennent; Matthew Mills, Suſſex County; Margaret Morriſon, Quaker-Town; Dr. Moland, Bucks County.

N. James Nephew, Somerſet County.

O. Johannah O Conner, at Benj. Stout's, Hunterdon County.

P. William Pearſon, Trenton; William Pinkerton, to the Care of Dolly Clark.

R. Dr. Alexander Roſs, Mount-Holly.

S. Sarah Stevens, near Trenton; Benjamin Stevens, Maidenhead; Cornelius Skinner, Germantown; William Stewart, N. Jerſey; John Spangenberg, Suſſex County; John Stewart, Middletown.

T. Nathaniel Toby, E. N. Jerſey; Dr. Inthill, Morris-Town.

W. John Wilſon, Bethlehem. Mr. Wilely, Hanover Forge; Thomas Watſon, Bordentown; Lion Wolf, Berkſhire County; Thomas Wright, to the Care of Archibald Stewart.

Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office at Lancaſter.

JOHN Anderſon, Pequea; William Armſtrong, Juniata; Robert Allen, Cheſtnut-Level; Col. John Armſtrong.

B. Enſign Geo. Bewes, 18th Regiment (3) Geo. Brown, at the Big Spring, Cumberland County; Thomas Blackburn, York County; William Buchanan, Donegall, Lancaſter County; Richard Bonſall, at Potomack, or Fort-Auguſta (4.)

C. George Campbell, York County; Ro. Campbell, Paxton; Archibald Cooper.

D. Samuel Duff, Barney Dighton, Lancaſter County.

E. Ja. Euels, Shearman's Valley; Dav. Elliſon, Muddy Run.

F. Thomas Fleming, Carliſle; Rachel Fann.

G. Joſeph Galloway, Meſſrs. Peter and Curtis Grubb, William Gibſon, Little-Britain, Lancaſter County; Ja. Gemmel, Cumberland County; Thomas Greer, York County (2) James Gleſſan, Marſh Creek, York County.

H. Charles Hamilton, Jo. Hamilton, York-Town; Mary Harriſon, Joſhua Horner, York County.

I. Jo. Ireland, Cheſtnut-Level; George Irwin, York-Town.

L. Jo. Larmore, Cheſtnut-Level; Samuel Loggan, William Linn, Shippenſburg; Thomas Lennox, Cumberland County; Fra. Leech, Eſq; Samuel Lefever, Pequea.

M. Jo. Murdock, Carliſle; Ro. M'Gaw, Ja. Means, York County; Malcom M'Cliſter, Lancaſter County; Tho. Moore, Fuller, near Carliſle; Henry Moore, Schoolmaſter, Edward M'Feeley, Pequea; Jo. Middleton, Martick Townſhip, Patrick M'Elmoy, Cheſtnut-Level; Joſ. Maxwell, York Co. William Mitchell, in Shippenſburg; Charles Montgomery, Rappo; Jo. Montgomery, Carpenter, Pequea; Neal M'Cay, Wm. M'Calla, Lancaſter County; Alex. Miller, Pequea; Hugh M'Williams, Fra. M'Clure, in Paxton (2) Ja. M'Mullan, York County; George Adam Miller.

N. Stephen Nixon, Pequea.

P. James Patterſon, Captain Jo. Patton, Lancaſter County; Dav. Proudfoot, Ro. Proudfoot.

R. Ja. Roſs, York County.

T. Eleanor Turney, near William Clingan's, Eſq;

W. Ro. Wilkinſon, Newberry Townſhip, York County; Ja. Wilſon, Octarara Creek; David Watſon, Samuel Weaver.

Y. Andrew Young, Drummore.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1771.

THE Officers of the Pennſylvania Regiment who ſerved in the Year 1764, and who are intitled to Lands, granted in Conſequence of their Application to the Honourable Proprietaries, are deſired to meet at Joſiah F. Davenport's, at the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia, the 4th Day of March next, in order to ſettle any Company Deficiencies, Payment of Surveyors, and obtaining Patents. Any Officer, whoſe Money, by himſelf or Friend, is not ready at the above Time and Place, muſt charge himſelf with any Inconveniency that may ariſe to him after this public Notice. TURBUTT FRANCIS, Lieutenant Colonel, WILLIAM PLUNKETT, and JAMES IRVINE, Captains, *Commiſſioners*.

WANTED,

FOR an *Apprentice to a MERCHANT*, a Lad, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and underſtands Arithmetic. Enquire at the *New Printing-Office*.

[For new Advertiſements, ſee the fourth Page.]

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *of October* 13.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE Public have been long enough entertained with the eloquent Invectives, or disgusted with the Scurrility of News-Papers. Such Food, if it be well prepared, serves but to corrupt the Palate; if ill dressed, it offends the Eye, and palls the keenest Appetite. Let us return, if it be possible, to that plain, substantial Reason, which is the natural Nourishment of an English Understanding.

The Man, who is not alarmed at the present Situation of this Country, must be too much biassed by personal or Party Views, to listen to Argument, or too dull to comprehend it. Since the Conclusion of the last Peace, we have been engaged in one continued Scene of domestic Contentions. I speak to Facts, not Persons. The extraordinary Prorogation of the Irish Parliament, the repeated Dissolutions of Assemblies in North-America, the open Resistance actually made or threatened by the Americans, and the Discontents which have prevailed in England, are sufficient to prove that some continued Defect, some leading Error, has run through all the Measures of Government. That a foreign Enemy should take Advantage of Circumstances so favourable to them, is not extraordinary. It is true that, at present, Things appear tolerably quiet in Ireland, and may perhaps continue so long as the Meeting of that Parliament can be deferred. In America the Spirit of Union among themselves, and of Resistance to this Country, seems in a certain Degree weakened. In England there is some Appearance, that either the leading Men in Opposition have deserted their Principles, or that the People are weary of a Cause which they had adopted as their own. The Truth of such a Representation will be warmly disputed; but I presume the Ministry at least will not find Fault with it. At this Point, I imagine, it is most essential to their Safety and Success, not to suffer themselves to be deceived. They think they have succeeded, because in the Recess of Parliament they do not meet with the same Resistance to which they have been accustomed. But will any Man presume to say that Discontents are annihilated? That the Irish Parliaments are likely to meet the present Lord Lieutenant with a Good-humour? That the Americans are heartily reconciled to us? That they will not take the first Opportunity of discovering their Resentment? Or that the English Nation are likely to forgive a Sett of Men, who, as they conceive, have daringly invaded their Rights? If we may judge from the Temper of the Times, there is surely no Reason to suppose that the present Race of Englishmen are more submissive than their Ancestors, or less attached to what they hold to be the Law and Constitution. The Meeting of Parliament will soon shew the Ministry what they have to expect. In the mean Time, they find themselves forced into a foreign War, which, if they had acted with Prudence and Firmness a few Months ago, might probably have been avoided. But of this hereafter. It cannot be denied that a King of England, who engages in a foreign War without being supported by an hearty Concurrence and Confidence of his People, not only runs all the Hazards incident to War, but is exposed to the unhappy Necessity of answering to his Subjects for Events, for which otherwise they would never think him accountable. If the Ground be not firm under him, every Effort he makes to annoy the Enemy, will shake his own Establishment. If the People be not Parties with him, they will be the severest Judges of his Conduct. The first Check abroad would in a Moment dissolve the Administration. How far the second might reach, considering the Temper of the People, and the Provocations which they have, or think they have received, is more than a sincere Friend to the House of Hanover can look forward to without Anxiety. Independent of these Considerations (which with a wise Prince ought certainly to have some Weight) it is of the highest Importance to enquire what is actually our State of Offence or Defence in the great Articles which constitute the Strength or Weakness of a Nation. I mean, in the first Degree, that interior Unanimity, without which it is morally impossible that a foreign War can be successful.---In the next, the Condition of our Finances, the military and naval Force of our foreign Alliances, and the Abilities of those Persons by whom this great Operation is to be directed.---As to the first Article, I have not yet heard it asserted that the People of Ireland, America, or England, however affectionate they may be thought to his Majesty's sacred Person and Family, have any Respect for his Servants, or any Confidence in his Government-----The Ministry themselves confess the contrary. When they look forward to a War as a Means of restoring Harmony at Home, they tell us in Effect, that we are a disunited, discontented People. To what Degree they think us so, may be collected from the desperate Remedy they offer us. When they applaud themselves for the Victory, which they would be supposed to have gained over the Spirit of the People, what is it but declaring that they consider the People as their Enemies, and have forced them to submit? How far that apparent Conquest and Submission may be relied on, is a Point which, in the present Conjuncture, deserves to be considered by his Majesty. It never can be *his* Interest to make it a Matter of Indifference to the English Nation, *who* governs, or *what Family* is upon the Throne. From the Temper of the People let us turn our Eyes to the other great Resources, without which a War cannot be supported. At the Conclusion of the last War the public Debt amounted to upwards of One Hundred and Forty-eight Millions. Since that Time the Reduction of the principal Debt does not, at the highest Computation, exceed Six compleat Millions.

Such has been the Oeconomy of Eight continued Years of Peace; and surely it is a melancholy Consideration, that although, in that Period, no one Tax has been taken off, except a Quarter of the Land-tax, no more has been done in eight Years towards reducing the national Debt, than what a War of two Years Continuance will probably run up again. The Shock, which the bare Approach of War has given to public Credit, shews what we may expect upon an actual Rupture; how much our Difficulties will increase with the Extent of our military Efforts, and how near to Bankruptcy any unfortunate Event will probably reduce us. In this Condition of public Credit, I know of no Resource to support an expensive War, but the general Confidence of the People in his Majesty's Government. Without it I affirm, that it will be impossible to borrow any large Sums of Money in this Country.

With regard to the State and Disposition of the Army, I see that the English and Irish Parliaments have provided for a military Force, which upon Paper looks sufficiently formidable. But I call upon those who are informed (and I hope it will be one of the first Enquiries made in Parliament) to tell us whether this be only an apparent, or a real effective Army. I very much fear it will be found, that upon the whole the Army is neither compleat in Numbers, nor in Discipline any Way fit for Service. And, to speak plainly, Sir, how can it be otherwise? In Ireland Mr. Luttrell is Commander in Chief; in England my good Lord Barrington. Supposing the Condition of the Army to be ever so favourable, will any Man presume to affirm that this Country can engage in a foreign War, and leave from fifteen to twenty Battalions locked up in America, with no other Employment than to keep our own Subjects in Order. The unaccountable, contradictory Measures pursued by Government, have not only deprived us of the Affections and Assistance of the Americans (which in War they have been at all Times ready to contribute) but oblige us to keep, in a State something worse than inactive, a Force, which might be employed against the Enemy. If the strict Right of Taxation were ever so clear; if the legal Argument were ever so conclusive, a War cannot be maintained, while three Millions of our Subjects either stand neuter, or are ready to take Part against us. Necessity will compel us to revert at last to Lord Chatham's Doctrine, and leave the Americans to tax themselves. That great Man's Declarations, with respect to America, have injured him in the Opinion of the World. Some of his greatest Admirers did not think they were defensible. Facts and Experience have however done Justice to the Superiority of his Understanding. He now appears to have formed his Judgment of Measures dangerous, or beneficial, to the whole Empire, upon a larger Scale, and upon a more extensive View than those, who argued perhaps more in the Forms of Logick than he did.

As to the Navy, there are some material Questions to be asked. When a Motion was made last Session for examining into the State of the Navy, was not an Augmentation of six thousand Seamen proposed by the Lords in the Opposition, and was it not rejected with Disdain by his Majesty's Servants? Did not Lord Weymouth, early in June last, receive authentic and unquestionable Information of the Spanish Expedition against Falkland Islands? Why was that Information sunk? Why was it not then resolved to equip a proper naval Force? Is the Secretary of State so ignorant of the Law of Nations, as not to know that hostile Preparations are equivalent to actual Hostilities, and that they justify not only Measures of Precaution and Defence, but even of Prevention? Had this wise and necessary Step been taken four Months ago, we might now have had a respectable Force ready to act. We should have had Time to man a Fleet, without recurring to a Method, never justifiable but in the last Extremity, at all Times odious---and particularly so at present, from the uncommon Violence and Brutality with which it has been attended.

Since it cannot be doubted (and I believe the Ministry have already been candid enough to confess it) that, sooner or later, France will take Part with Spain against us (of which a continental War will probably be the Consequence) it may be proper to enquire what Engagements, what Alliances we have formed with the other Powers of Europe, and whether any Measures have been taken for the Security of the King's Dominions in Germany? I am ready enough to believe that his present Majesty has not the same Predilection for Hanover, which in the late King was certainly a prevailing Passion; but I never will believe, until convinced by Experience, that any Minister can long continue at the Head of Affairs, who suffers Hanover to be sacrificed. The Interest is too immediate and personal to the King, and his Family, to be given up by a Servant of the Crown. I hope indeed that the Idea of defending Hanover with an English Army, is for ever banished from our Councils. But there are other Measures less hazardous, and perhaps more effectual; and such, I hope, have been adopted. The Minister, who defends Hanover with the least Expence of English Treasure, will do all that can be expected. Whether any Treaties or Alliances on the Continent have been formed for this Purpose is a Question which, I doubt not, will soon come home to the Ministry.

The Mention of a German War leads me to take Notice of the Injustice with which, I think, in this Article, the Character of a great Statesman has been treated. It has been a common Reproach against him, that his Conduct, after he entered the Cabinet, was inconsistent with his early Declarations in Parliament. To judge fairly of a Minister, we should consider not only what he did, but what his Situation would permit him to do. Let it be remembered that Mr. Pitt was called upon by the united Voice of the English People, to save this Country; and that, without yielding to Terms for Hanover, he could not have been Minister. But there is another Consideration of greater Weight---When he declared that he would never consent to sending a single Man to Germany, it was then a Matter open to Choice and Deliberation, and I do not think we are authorised to question his Sincerity. When he became Minister, the Choice was no longer clear and entire before him. An English Army was actually in Germany; so that he had then only to determine, whether he would prosecute that War with Vigour, or suffer both the Country and Army to be lost. If the first was a wise or unavoidable Resolution, the enormous Expences, which attended it, do not form any criminal Imputation upon his Character. He directed the Operations of the War, and when he retired from public Affairs, I have not heard that he was much the richer for any Thing he got by Contracts in Germany. The Harpies, who plundered this Country, were under another Direction.

From the foregoing Observations some Idea may be collected of the Circumstances in which we must meet a foreign War. The more critical they are, the more his Majesty's Choice of a proper Person to take the leading Conduct of his Affairs, becomes interesting and important. If I am not ill-informed, it is now the Practice for each Minister to speak separately to his Majesty on the Business of his particular Department. By these Means no one Man is answerable for the great general Measures of Government; and, with respect to the Sovereign, I suppose there is some secret Purpose of Policy in keeping the Ministers dependent on himself, *or some Body else*, and making them Balance one another. How long such a System could be maintained in Time of Peace, is not at present worth enquiring. In War I am sure it cannot possibly be supported. The Conduct of military Operations, from their very Nature, cannot depend upon the Debates of a Council, but must refer to a single, undivided Direction. It is in War principally that the Power of the Crown is what the Law calls it, *executive*; and if these Propositions be true, I would ask with Candour, for I really wish to be informed, is there a Man of sufficient Experience and Abilities, in the present Administration, who will stand forth, and declare to the Nation, that he takes upon himself the Management of the War? Will Viscount Barrington animate the Troops? Will my Lord Hillsborough pledge *his Person* to the Public? Will my Lord Gower, and Halifax, and Rochford, consent to draw Lots for Precedence? Or must we wait for Mr. Conway's final Determination? When such Names are mentioned, Enquiry stops. The Title conveys the Character, and the Nomenclator is a Satyrist.

The Choice then seems finally to rest between Lord Weymouth and Lord North. To say that Lord Weymouth has not shewn Talents sufficient to compensate for the Want of Experience, is speaking of him with Tenderness and Reserve. The Events of St. George's Fields had more the Air of an Execution, than a Campaign; and, without meaning to be severe upon his Letter to the Magistrates, I must confess I look for another Strain of Temper, Deliberation, and Dignity, in the Instructions which are to be given to the Commanders of our Fleets and Armies.

It is not easy to say in what Manner his Lordship has since been employed; but, if every other Objection were removed, it is much to be doubted whether the first Lord of the Treasury will yield the Post of Honour to a Secretary of State, and cordially confine himself to find Ways and Means for supporting the Reputation and Expence of his Colleague's Measures.

Lord North has affectedly taken Occasion to declare, that he thinks himself responsible for nothing but the Finances. What Merit he has shewn in that Department, is not the present Question. The Holders of four per Cents did not place all the Confidence in his Skill, which might have been expected, and his Lottery Tickets are considerably under their original Valuation. But, in the Name of Truth and Common-sense, are we so destitute of Experience and Abilities, that, in a Conjuncture which calls for the Advice of the wisest Men in this Country, we shall have no Resource but in the Pupil of Mr. Grenville,---the first Clerk of the Duke of Grafton,---the Deputy of Lord Bute?---Shall we look up to a Minister who subsists upon an Interest he is ashamed to acknowledge, and who, the higher we trace his Connexions, must sink the lower in the public Esteem; I will not depart from the Moderation I have hitherto observed, nor oppress a modest Man, who, by his own Declarations, seems conscious of his Incapacity.

The Reader cannot mistake, nor do I wish to conceal the Object of this Paper. It is the Duty of every good Subject to speak his Sentiments plainly. Lord Chatham has once already saved this Country. There is no Room now for the little Intrigues of the Cabinet. He *must* be called upon; the Nation expect it: He *must* be Minister. To-day it might be made an Act of voluntary Grace and Favour to the People: To-morrow it will be necessary; the next Day unavoidable.

A WHIG, *and an* ENGLISHMAN.

LONDON.

October 23. Yesterday the Tipstaff of Lord Mansfield was sent on board a Ship at the Nore, with a Habeas Corpus, to demand the Restitution of two Men illegally impressed.

The Duke of Rutland is so extremely affected with the Death of his darling Son, that it is greatly feared he will not long survive him.

Oct. 25. It has been remarked by a Foreigner of some Humour, that in England the People are taxed in the Morning for the Soap that washes their Hands, at Nine for the Coffee, the Tea, and the Sugar they use for their Breakfasts; at Noon for the Starch that powders their Hair; at Dinner for the Salt that savours their Meat; in the Evening for the Porter that chears their Spirits; all the Day long for the Light that enters their Windows; and at Night for the Candles that light them to Bed.

Sir Charles Knowles has obtained Permission to enter into the Czarina's Service. He is to rank First Admiral of her Fleet, and has a Seat in her Council. His Pension is 10,000 *Rubles* (2250*l.*) *a Year, and* 1000*l. Sterling annually to be paid to his Lady and Family, with Benefit of Survivorship. A Compliment of* 500 *Guineas is to be made for present Pocket Expences, and Sir Charles is to be received, in his Journey, at her Majesty's Expence, at his Arrival on the Edge of the Russian Dominions. He is also to have two Aids-de-Camp, at* 500*l. a Year each. Upon the Admiral's quitting the Czarina's Service, he has a Promise of being reinstated in his present Rank: In the Interim, he of Course resigns his Half-pay.*

Oct. 27. *Letters from several Parts of Germany, but more particularly the Electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologn, are full of Complaints of the high Price of Provisions, insomuch that the Peasants, not being able to procure the Necessaries of Life, have been already driven to many Acts of Violence, and more dreadful Consequences are still apprehended.*

Letters from Udina, in the Venetian Territory, give an Account of a violent Hurricane which happened on the 19*th ult. and laid waste an Extent of Land in that Province* 50 *Miles in Length, and two in Breadth. Whole Farms, and many Edifices, were swept away.*

The following Bon Mot of a witty Lady about Court has been much admired:---On hearing of the Places conferred on Mrs. D------'s Brother, and the Place settled on Lord T------'s Mistress, lately married, she said it was very hard, but the K--- kept Mistresses for almost every one but himself.

Nov. 1. It is certain that Seamen in general shew an Aversion to serve on board his Majesty's Ships; the Reasons for which are these. First, The inadequate Distribution of Prize-money. Secondly, The Forfeiture of that Pittance to Greenwich Hospital, unless claimed within three Years, which it is often impossible for them to do. And Thirdly, The turning Men over from one Ship into another, on their Return home from unhealthy Climates, where they have served, perhaps, many Years, and are destined to return again immediately, without receiving, or even an Opportunity of trying the salutary Effects they might expect from the Air of their native Country.

The extraordinary Magazines which the French have already raised, and are daily raising in the three ecclesiastical Electorates on the Rhine, has occasioned such a Scarcity, that the Inhabitants are become very riotous, and it is imagined they will seize upon such Magazines, and convert them to their own Use.

Extract of a Letter from the Frontiers of Poland, Oct. 8.

"The Castellan Burzinski, who was sent to London by the Confederates, having presented a Memorial there, setting forth, "That the Dissidents of Poland had not the least Desire to assist either in the Senate or the Chamber of Nuncios, and that they renounced the Privileges to which they were acknowledged to be entitled, through the Interposition of several Powers in the last Dyet;" the Dissidents have delivered a formal Protest against this Declaration into the Hands of the Russian and British Ministers at Warsaw."

In a late French Publication is the following Passage: "Notwithstanding the boasted Liberty of England, some Tradesmen in that Country are obliged to open their Doors at any Hour, if ordered so to do, by a pitiful Excise-Officer; a Compulsion hardly to be paralleled under the most absolute Government."

Nov. 8. *The Magistrates of Edinburgh have offered a Reward of two Guineas to every able Seaman, and one Guinea to every ordinary Seaman, over and above his Majesty's Bounty, who shall voluntarily enter to serve on board the Royal Navy, on or before the* 30*th of November inst.*

Nov. 10. *It having been said that the new French Ambassador is coming over with twelve Fiddlers in his Suite, a Correspondent hopes the great Folks at the Head of Affairs will be upon their Guard; that as heretofore they have been* led by the Nose *by the French Negociators, they may not now be* taken by the Ears.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January* 17.

The Brilliant, Captain Bennet, from Glasgow, Via Bourdeaux, in seven Weeks Passage, says, that the British Courier to the Court of Spain passed through Bourdeaux the 7th of November, on his Way to England, and seemed to hint, that a War with Spain was unavoidable.

BOSTON, *January* 21. 1771.

We hear of no Advices from England later than the 15th of November.---Those of the best Authority say, that Peace and War are still in two equal Scales, and if either preponderates, it is that of War.

The Opinion among the trading People in England in general is, that a WAR will take Place; but till it is more certain, they decline making proper Insurances, and yet fear to ship their Goods for foreign Exportation, at a Hazard, which occasions a Stagnation in Trade.

The Letters brought from England by the Packet differ much; some say that they are at the Eve of a War with Spain; whilst others assert the contrary, and that that Nation will make ample Concessions, rather than commence Hostilities against Great-Britain at this Juncture; but if it be true, that there are 40 Sail of Line of Battle-Ships lying at Ferrol, in Spain, with a Number of Troops on board, we have Reason to imagine his Catholic Majesty's Intentions are not quite so pacific as some imagine.

NEWPORT, January 21.

Capt. Holloway in the Brig Mary, on the 21st of December, in Lat. 37, 30, Long. 63, 20, W. spoke with Capt. Thomas Mc Caddon, in the Ship Admiral Hawke, from Philadelphia for Londonderry, out 7 Days, all well on board.

At 9 o' Clock, last Friday Evening, this Town was alarmed with the Cry of Fire; which broke out in a Cooper's Shop on Taylor's Wharff, and the Wind being pretty fresh at West, seemed to threaten Destruction to every House in its Range across the southern Part of the Town; the Roofs of 2 or 3 Houses in Thames-Street took Fire from the large Flakes which fell on them, but happily were soon extinguished; and the Wind providentially shifting to the Northward, the Devastation was confined to the Wharff were the Fire first began, and one next Southward; where one Dwelling-house, one large Sugar-house, with about 2000 Dollars in Sugar, were entirely consumed, with two Coopers Shops, one Joiner's Shop, and five or six other Stores and small Buildings; the Tide happened to be well up, so that Water was easily had in Plenty, otherwise the Ruin must have been much greater; several Persons were considerably hurt, by endeavouring to pull down one or two Buildings, but no Lives lost; the Town was kept alarmed, by the ringing of Bells, &c. the greater Part of the Night; and one Engine was obliged to be kept playing all the next Day, before the Fire could be entirely extinguished.---The whole Loss sustained by all the Sufferers, who are numerous, is very considerable.

NEW-YORK, *January* 28.

Extract from the Votes and Proceedings of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York.

Die Veneris 10 *Ho. A. M. the* 18*th January*, 1771.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by his Secretary, Captain Foy, which being read, is in the Words following, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

SEEING by the Proceedings of your House Yesterday, That a Sum was voted for my Salary as Governor of this Province; I must acquaint you, that His Majesty has appointed me a Salary out of his Treasury; in Consequence of which, I am not at Liberty to receive it from the Assembly; therefore, I desire that the Article, which relates to it, in your Resolves, may be omitted.

Fort-George, Jan. 18, 1771. DUNMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

Last Monday Night Captain FARRELL *arrived at New-York, in seven Weeks from Falmouth, and brought Engliſh Prints to the Firſt of December; from which, by a Gentleman there, we are favoured with the following* EXTRACTS, *viz.*

PARIS, November 12.

THE great Deſire, which the People of this Kingdom have for Peace, makes them eager to catch at every Glimmering that gives them the leaſt Hopes of it: Beſides, we have great Confidence in the Capacity and good Intentions of the Duke de Choiſeul. However, our Politicians are of Opinion, that the Succeſs of the Ruſſians will make it more difficult to bring the Engliſh to Terms; and it is ſaid they have already refuſed ſeveral Millions, which have been offered them to ſtop the Preparations they are making for War, which, on the contrary, they carry on with great Vigour. In ſhort, we are to look for the Deciſion of the Parliament of Great-Britain in this Affair, and therefore impatiently wait for their Determination.

Bruſſels, Nov. 19. According to Advices from Paris, the Number of Troops ordered to their Sea Coaſts, amounts to 45,000 Men.

Cadiz, Oct. 23. M. de Reggio, Lieutenant-General of the Spaniſh Marine, is to ſet out very ſoon to take the Command of a Squadron at Ferrol.

Paris, Nov. 16. The Credit of our Royal Actions begins to revive, which proves that the Public puts a juſt Confidence in the Abilities of the Abbe de Terray, to reſtore Order in the Finances of the State. It is generally aſſured, that in two Months Time, he will have all the Funds ſettled for the Year 1771, and upwards of One Hundred and Fifty Millions in the King's Coffers, to face every Event.

The Grenadiers of France, who, it is ſaid, conſiſt of 40 Battalions, are filing off towards Brittany, and the Count de Stanville, their Commander, is to take the Command of the Troops.

Hague, Nov. 20. Some Letters from Madrid adviſe, that all Buſineſs is tranſacted in the Catholic King's Cabinet with the utmoſt Secrecy, ſo that nothing tranſpires concerning the Manner in which the Differences between Spain and England will be terminated; but that at all Events they are enliſting all who are upwards of 15 or 16 Years of Age; and that the Forces which Spain has actually on Foot amount to 151,000 Men, viz. 92,000 Foot, 12,000 Horſe, and 47,000 Sailors or Marines.

LONDON, November 27.

Yeſterday Sir William Draper arrived at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, from North-America.

A Letter from Portſmouth, dated November 25, ſays, "Laſt Night put back in a very leaky and ſhattered Condition, his Majeſty's Ships Arrogant, Capt. Moore; Achilles, Capt. Wheelock; and the Rippon, Capt. Brereton, having met with a very heavy Gale of Wind off the Start, which had very near drove them aſhore; they purſued their Paſſage as far as the Iſlands of Scilly, when the Gale ſtill continuing, and againſt them, they were obliged to put back to this Port. The Ships are ſo diſabled, that they muſt be docked. The Achilles has loſt her Fore and Main Yards, and Mizen Topmaſt, and the other two are equally damaged. They parted with the Ajax, Capt. Allen, ſoon after they left St. Helens, and have not heard of her ſince, but it is hoped ſhe has made good Weather, and got ſafe to Ireland. Other Ships will be ſent in their Stead, to carry the Troops from Ireland for the Reinforcement of Gibraltar, that little Time may be loſt."

On Friday Night a Council was held at Lord Rochford's Houſe, at the breaking up of which a Letter was diſpatched to the Secretary at War, with Orders, that all Officers immediately repair to their reſpective Poſts; in Conſequence of which, Col. Luttrell ſet out for Ireland on Saturday.

This Day it will be finally determined in the Upper and Lower Houſes, whether the Company are for War or Peace; and next Day the ſame Queſtion will be finally determined in the Cabinet.

Mr. Potter, the Meſſenger, we underſtand, is once more to depart, in the Courſe of this Week, for Madrid, with what is called the *final* Requiſition, which if it fails of procuring Satisfaction for the Injury lately ſuſtained by the Crown of Great-Britain, the Preparations already made will be immediately employed to obtain the required Redreſs.

We are informed from the beſt Authority, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has required a Month to give in his Preliminaries.

A Letter of the firſt Authority from Madrid ſays, "Our Court, we are well aſſured, does not intend to declare War againſt England; but leave that Nation to declare againſt us; by which Means we ſhall be entitled to the Aſſiſtance of France."

It is ſaid that a Great Perſonage has coincided in the Opinion of a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to ſtrike a capital Blow in the Weſt-Indies.

The chief Buſineſs of the Upper Houſe being nearly ended for the preſent, we hear that after the Houſe of Commons have gone through ſome Matters relative to Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which are likely to be finiſhed in a few Days, both Houſes will adjourn next Week for the Holidays.

Orders are ſent to Chatham to get ready the Barfleur Man of War of 90 Guns, with all Expedition, for the Reception of an Admiral; ſhe is to ſail round to Spithead as ſoon as fitted up.

Lord Chatham, in a certain Aſſembly lately ſaid, "This Day Month we may perhaps be no longer a Nation; for if the French make themſelves Maſters of the Channel, we cannot oppoſe them. We ought at this Time to have 40 Ships of the Line, yet have not twelve compleatly manned. I have now a compleat Detail of the above Particulars in my Pocket, and I defy any one to contradict me.

Deal, Nov. 26. Remains, the Beulah, Henderſon, for New-York.

The Gentleman who favoured us with the above Extracts writes, That War was thought to be inevitable; and that it was ſaid, all the Engliſh Veſſels are embargoed in Spain.

Laſt Friday Se'nnight, in the Afternoon, one Rau, a poor labouring Man, who lives near Fairhill Meeting, on Germantown Road, going on ſome Buſineſs to Kenſington, was met by two Men in a bye Road, who enquired, where he was going, his Buſineſs, and inſiſted that he had Money about him; upon his telling them he was a poor Man, and had no Money, they ſearched him, and not finding any Thing, one of the Fellows ſaid he would mark him, and attempted to cut his Throat, but luckily miſſed the Windpipe; he then cut him acroſs the Belly in two Places (thro' one of which his Entrails might be ſeen) and left him; in which Condition he lay till next Day, when he was found by his Wife, who went in Search of him, and carried him Home, where he now lies dangerouſly ill.

☞ *As I find Samuel Wallis has thought proper to ſeparate me from the Surveyor-General, and to point his malicious Falſhoods ſolely at me, I will, as ſoon as my Attention to public Buſineſs will admit, take ſome Notice of him, and his two laſt very modeſt Performances, and ſhew the Public, that he makes the ſame wretched Hand of attacking the Characters of other People, as of defending his own. In the mean Time, I am perſuaded they will do me the Juſtice to ſuſpend their Opinions.*

JAMES TILGHMAN.

Philad. Jan. 29, 1771.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

NONE.

OUTWARDS. NONE.

CLEARED. Schooner Ann, P. Stafford, N. Carolina. Ship Molly, J. Duncan, and Ship Speedwell, G. Haidwick, S. Carolina. Schooner Nancy, J. Hardy, Halifax. Ship Betſy, J. Baker, Jamaica.

PRICE CURRENT *of the following Goods in* Philadelphia.

Flour 16s. 6d. Wheat 6s. 6d. Indian Corn 3s. Ship Bread 15s. Middling Ditto 29s. White Ditto 60s. Pipe Staves 10l. Barrel Ditto 3l. 10s. Hogſhead Ditto 7l. Red Oak Ditto 4l. Beef 52s. 6d. Pork 72s. 6d. Weſt-India Rum 3s. New-England Ditto 2s. 2d. Pennſylvania Ditto 2s. 2d. Madeira Wine 40 to 60l. Muſcovado Sugar 50s. to 56s. Melaſſes 23d. Pennſylvania Loaf Sugar 12d. Halfpenny. Pitch 12s. Tar 12s. Turpentine 14s. Tobacco 25s. to 40s. Rice 16s. Liſbon Salt 20d. Bohea Tea 5s. 6d. Hemp 5d. Halfpenny. Cotton 14d. Bar Iron 24l. Pig Iron 8l. Flaxſeed 6s. 6d.

Cumberland County, January 15, 1771.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

GENTLEMEN,

Your publiſhing the incloſed Paper as ſoon as poſſible, after it comes to hand, will oblige moſt of the People in this County, as both the upper and lower Parts of the County agree in the Meaſure it is intended to ſerve. Yours, &c. CUMBRIUS.

AS the Inhabitants of the upper Part of Cumberland County have petitioned the Aſſembly for a Diviſion of that County, it may not be improper to lay before the Public a View of its preſent Situation, in order to ſhew the Reaſonableneſs of that Petition.

Cumberland County is bounded eaſterly by the Saſquehanna River; ſoutherly by York County, and the Province of Maryland; northerly by Berks County, and Lands unpurchaſed of the Indians; and extends weſterly to the utmoſt Limits of the Province; being about two hundred and thirty Miles in Length, and one hundred and fifty in Breadth. The Country, from the Saſquehanna for upwards of ſixty Miles, is generally fertile and well inhabited; the middle Part of it, from the Connegocheague Mountain to the Allegheny Mountains, contains many fruitful well cultivated Valleys, but ſeparated from each other by large Tracts of hilly and uninhabited Country, and has an Extent of upwards of ſixty Miles more: The Country beyond the Allegheny is inferior to no Part of the Province, and does already contain a very great Number of People, who are daily encreaſing from all Quarters, but is cut off the middle Settlements by that vaſt Chain of Mountains.

So great a Tract of Country, ſo ſituate with reſpect to its Settlements, muſt, at firſt Sight, appear to be highly incommodious for one County, ſubjecting the Inhabitants to many Inconveniencies, and being of itſelf neceſſarily too unwieldy; and theſe Inconveniencies are encreaſed by the Situation of the County Town of Carliſle, which is only fifteen Miles from the eaſtern Boundary. The propoſed Diviſion is neceſſary then for the Eaſe of the People; it is alſo ſo on Principles of Policy. Due Obedience to the Laws of a Country, and a proper Exertion of the Powers of Government to enforce that Obedience where it is wanting, are both for the Honour of the Governors, and the Good of the Governed, involving the Security of every Thing that is valuable to Society; but I may venture to ſay, that in ſuch a Country, when the Laws are diſobeyed, the Powers of Government can never be properly exerted; for Government, in general, may be aptly enough compared to a Ball in Motion, the nearer to the moving Force, the greater its Velocity, whilſt it gradually loſes its Motion as it encreaſes its Diſtance. The Application is obvious. But the Petitioners have other Inconveniencies to complain of: The attending public Buſineſs at the Diſtance of one or two hundred Miles, is troubleſome and vexatious beyond Conception, and is attended with an Expence they are ill able to bear. The Scarcity of Money is every where a Complaint, but is with them a ſore and encreaſing Evil. The City of Philadelphia has conſtantly a Ballance againſt them, which all their Produce does not diſcharge, and muſt therefore be paid off in Money, gradually leſſening their circulating Caſh: But there is another Drain they feel more ſenſibly than this, the County Tax: They may leſſen their Purchaſes in Philadelphia; their Returns may be encreaſed, and in Time have a Ballance to draw from thence; but the other remains, and centers wholly in Carliſle; with which, as it is not a trading Town, they have no Connection, where there is no Market for their Produce, and from which they have not the Means of drawing back a ſingle Penny; this alone muſt ſoon leave them without the Sign of Money; for it is the ſame Thing to the upper Part of the County, if their Money goes to Carliſle or Carthagena, they have done with it.

It may be aſked, how the erecting a new County would relieve them in this Inſtance, as their Taxes would certainly thereby become heavier. I grant they would; but the Money not going out of the Settlement, but only changing Hands, and coming into quicker Circulation, would give Life to Induſtry and Labour, and Numbers would come in for a Share of it, who have at preſent only a Share in the Diſburſements. Again, the more diſtant Inhabitants are much expoſed to the Impoſitions of covetous and rapacious Officers. Their legal Fees, by the accumulated Milage, are intolerable; whilſt ſtill much greater Sums, than they are entitled to by Law, are extorted from the People, without their knowing how to remedy themſelves. I mean no Reflection on any particular Officer; Cumberland County has had, and now has the Happineſs to have very upright Officers; but the Deputies of theſe Officers are often the moſt unprincipled of Mankind, who take Advantage of the Ignorance and unfavourable Circumſtances of the People, to oppreſs them grievouſly; nor are they afraid of being called to Account, knowing the Injured cannot have Advice to redreſs themſelves, without taking a Journey of a hundred or a hundred and fifty Miles, not one Gentleman of the Law being nearer them than Carliſle. Theſe Circumſtances conſidered, it is hoped the Aſſembly will, in their Wiſdom, grant the deſired Relief.

Philadelphia, First Month 29th, 1771.

ELIZABETH WHITEHEAD, Daughter of John Whitehead, formerly of the Pariſh of St. Sidwell, in Exeter, came to this City about four Years and a Half ſince, being then about 19 Years of Age, and was ſold to John Tolbert, of this City, who afterwards ſold her to Ephraim Moore, living 8 Miles above Lancaſter, on the Carliſle Road. And whereas the ſaid Elizabeth's Uncle is ſince dead, whereby a Share of his Eſtate has devolved to her; ſhe is therefore requeſted, if living, to repair immediately to Philadelphia to the Subſcriber, who will pay her Paſſage and Expences, and ſend her home. It will be kind in any Perſon to acquaint her of this, if ſhe is living, and if dead, to inform the Subſcriber, and ſend a Certificate thereof, ſigned before a Juſtice of the Peace, and all Charges will be chearfully paid. She is ſaid to be a middle ſized Woman, much marked with the Small-pox, has dark brown Hair, and dark ſmall Eyes. JOHN REYNELL. †

January 29, 1771.

RUN away, on the 20th Inſtant, from the Subſcriber, living at Shrewſbury, New-Jerſey, a Servant Man, named William Fanton, about 21 Years old, well ſet, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, dark Eyes, brown ſtraight Hair; had on, when he went away, a pale blue Camblet Coat, lapelled, brown under Jacket, black Pluſh Breeches, blue Worſted Stockings, Shoes, with Pinchbeck Buckles, and an old Caſtor Hat; he can read a little, but cannot write. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

RYNIER PROBASCO.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off. ‡

TO be ſold by JOHN BUFFIN, of Mansfield, in the County of Burlington, and Province of New-Jerſey, the ſaid Buffin's Twelve Sorts of Books. Likewiſe Nebuchadnezzar's Image tumbling down; Serious and Comical, or Harvey's Repentance; The Trial of Hopping Mad; The Quarterly Meeting, calling the Monthly Meeting to an Account; and the Trial of Peter Proud, &c. all of which he will ſell very cheap by the Dozen to Chapmen, or others. §

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of ground, with a frame meſſuage thereon, and brick chimney in the ſame, done off in the beſt manner; the lot 48 feet front, and 102 feet back, being and lying in Kenſington, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, ſituate on Shackamaxon-ſtreet, 90 feet from Queen-ſtreet, joining lands of Caſper Cragaier, and Thomas Say. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to ROBERT STACKHOUSE, living between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, and between Arch and Market-ſtreets. ‡

General Poſt-Office, New-York, January 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY's POST-MASTER GENERAL having (for the better facilitating of Correſpondence between Great-Britain and America) been pleaſed to add a Fifth PACKET-BOAT to the Station, between Falmouth and New-York; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the MAIL, for the future, will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office in New-York, at Twelve o'Clock at Night, on the FIRST TUESDAY in every Month, and diſpatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth. *By Command of the Deputy Poſt-Maſter General,*

ALEXANDER COLDEN, *Secretary.*

To be SOLD by

CLARK and WETHERILL,

At their Board-yard in Sixth-ſtreet, adjoining the Corner of Market-ſtreet,

A GOOD Aſſortment of Pine and Cedar BOARDS, SCANTLING, &c. ¶ 6 W.

Philadelphia, January 28, 1771.

To the PUBLIC.

AT the Aſſembly Room, the 8th of February next, being on Friday, Mr. GUALDO will direct a Concert of vocal and inſtrumental Muſic. Tickets at a Dollar a Piece, to be had at Mr. GUALDO's, in Norris's-Alley; of the Waiter of the London Coffee-houſe; and of the Waiter of Mr. Duff's Tavern. To begin at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. ‡ 45.

SPERMACETI CANDLES,

Warranted pure, to be SOLD by

JOSIAH HEWES,

In Cheſtnut-ſtreet.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 9th of February, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain yearly groundrent or ſum of 33 and one quarter Spaniſh Silver Pieces of Eight, iſſuing out of a certain lot of ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet, and weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 19 feet 3 inches, and in length 86 feet; late the eſtate of James James, and Abigail his wife; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

January, 28, 1771.

ONE Timothy Hurſt having, in the Pennſylvania Chronicle, and other papers of laſt week, addreſſed the public reſpecting the title of Pennſbury Manor, advertiſed to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, and having been pleaſed to inform the public (out of his great regard for them no doubt, and without any ſelf-intereſted or malicious views whatſoever) "in order to prevent their riſquing their property in purchaſing of us, that "he was adviſed by able counſel, this title to that tract of land "was good, and that he was determined to vindicate the "ſame;" we think it may not be improper, as he is a ſtranger among us, ſhortly to inform the public, what his conduct has been in this affair: The place of his reſidence, when he is not travelling to and fro, ſeeking of whom he may purchaſe diſputed rights, is ſaid to be New-York, and he is the ſame individual Timothy Hurſt, who did, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, ſet up this ſame ſham title to Pennſbury Manor, before we agreed for the purchaſe thereof with Major Fell, as attorney in fact to the truſtees of the late Ann Penn, in whom the right was veſted; he is moreover the very identical Timothy Hurſt, who, before our ſaid purchaſe, being no doubt as fully adviſed and ſatisfied then, as he is now, of the legality and juſtice of his claim, offered £ 6000 (a ſum, it is true, vaſtly ſhort of its value, but more than it may be ſuppoſed Timothy would chuſe to throw away) for the very right the ſubſcribers have ſince purchaſed.

Further, the ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that he is the very numerical Timothy Hurſt, who, ſince their ſaid purchaſe of Major Fell, offered them by his brother, and ſuppoſed fellow adventurer Charles Hurſt, to come in with them as joint partners in the ſaid purchaſe, and to pay one half of the conſideration money, and intereſt. This is a ſtriking inſtance of the great love and affection Timothy Hurſt beareth towards this goodly Manor, and ſerves to ſhew the world at the ſame time, the opinion he himſelf entertains of his own pretended title thereto. As to his counſels opinion, the ſubſcribers can ſay nothing about them, till they ſee them and the caſe as it was ſtated, or know who his able counſel are, but they can aſſure the public, that they have not gone precipitately into ſo great a purchaſe; on the contrary, they have taken the opinions of gentlemen of eſtabliſhed character, and long experience in the law, upon their title, and have not the leaſt doubt of the goodneſs of it, but are convinced it will ſtand the ſtricteſt legal enquiry, of which they are ready and willing to give the fulleſt ſatisfaction, from the deeds and papers they are poſſeſſed of, to any perſons inclined to purchaſe. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

¶ 7/6 Tbctf. THOMAS RICHE.

Philadelphia, January 26, 1771.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away laſt night, the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named ROBERT CHAMBERS, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, a ſtout made fellow, 19 years of age, fair complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes; the ſaid fellow run away about 20 months ago, returned 3 weeks ſince, and inliſted in the 68th regiment of foot. I got information of him, and got him off; had on, and took with him, a half-worn beaver hat, one white, and two ozenbrigs ſhirts, a mixt blue grey coat, not half-worn, with gilt ſugar-loaf buttons, except the hips, a nankeen jacket, white ticken breeches, a pair buckſkin ditto, with braſs buttons, tied with ſtrings at the knees, Indian dreſt, 3 pair ſtockings, 2 pair ribbed, the other pair plain, a pair coarſe ſhoes, new pumps, and ſundry other wearing apparel, which he ſtole. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM DREWRY.

N. B. It is thought he has made towards Ockarara, as he has an uncle living there, named John M'Clane, a taylor; all perſons whatſoever are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry off the ſaid ſervant at their peril. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons, not to credit Catherine Jones, Wife of Evan Jones, for I will pay no Debts of her contracting after the Date hereof, ſhe having uſed me very ill. EVAN JONES. Jan. 28, 1771. ‡

Philadelphia, January 31, 1771.

To be LET,

A *PLANTATION, belonging to William Peters, containing about* 90 *Acres of cleared Land, and a ſufficient Quantity of Wood-land, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of the River Schuylkill, about a Mile below the Great Falls thereof, in Blockley Townſhip, five Miles from the City of Philadelphia, with a good Houſe, Barn, Stables, and every other Convenience neceſſary for a Farmer. There are, on the ſaid Plantation,* 15 *Acres of watered Meadow, an Orchard of* 150 *grafted Apple-trees, bearing Fruit of the beſt Quality, and* 200 *Cherry trees of various Sorts. Near* 30 *Acres of the ſaid Land are limed, and the Tenant may lime more on eaſy and reaſonable Terms. The principal Dwelling-houſe, Gardens, &c. will be reſerved. For Terms, apply at the ſaid Plantation, or of the Subſcriber, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia. A Man with a ſmall Family will be moſt agreeable.* RICHARD PETERS, *junior.* Tbctf.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hempfield Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a ſmall red cow, with a white face, legs and belly. The owner of ſaid cow is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES WRIGHT.

N. B. Said cow has been ſeen on an iſland in Saſquehanna River, for three months before ſhe came to my plantation. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying in Fog's Manor, Chester county, containing 289 acres, on which are a good stone house, a new barn, and orchard, which has borne yearly, fruit sufficient to make 60 barrels of cyder; 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 6 acres of bottom, sowed with timothy; about 40 acres more of watered meadow may be made, through the whole of which runs a good constant stream of water. On said plantation are 150 acres of cleared land, kindly for grain, and pasture: The land paying only One Shilling sterling, per hundred acres, quitrent; the title indisputable. The purchaser, upon paying 260l. next November, may have time allowed for the payment of the remainder, without interest. Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to Mr. Job Ruston, near the premises, who is impowered to sell and make a title; or to Mr. John Todd, in Philadelphia; or the subscriber, at Wallkill, in the province of New-York. JOHN BLAIR.

N. B. If not sold before the 25th of March, the place will be rented for one year; for terms, apply to Mr. Ruston. ¶ 5 tf.

JOSEPH CARSON,

Has imported by the last vessels from England and Ireland, a large assortment of merchandize, suitable for the season, which he is opening in Second-street, near the corner of Market-street, and next door to Mr. Edmund Milne, goldsmith; to be sold very reasonable for cash only;

STRIPED duffils, Indian blankets, beaver coatings, bear-skin and kerseys, scarlet ditto, green and blue naps, yarn rugs and rose blankets, blue, red and green baizes, rattinets, shaloons, buttons and bindings to match the coatings, embossed serges, striped linseys, cotton ditto, scarlet serges, scarlet and red flannels, Wilton cloths, Yorkshire broadcloths of different colours, with trimmings to match them, womens cardinal cloaks, trimmed, silk ditto, white swanskin, spotted ditto, check swanskin for saddle-cloths, mens and womens hose, womens and childrens worsted mitts, womens leather mitts and gloves, mens beaver and buckskin ditto, shammy skins, green camblets, checked and striped ditto, double and single worsted damasks, Queen stuffs, black bombazeens, double camblets, half ell and half yard calimancoes, silk dorsettees, durants and tammies, black and blue everlasting, serge denims, half ell mantuas, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, romals of different sorts, black neckcloths, black taffeties, sattins and peelongs, 3-qr. modes and persians, and a variety of mantua, sattin, paduasoy and figured ribbons; a large assortment of check linen handkerchiefs, kenting ditto, flowered and tape bordered; large assortment of flowered lawn aprons, and flowered gauze ditto, dreft and undreft; a large assortment of silk gauze of different patterns, yard and ell wide hat linings, buttons, cocking and looping, hatters irons, white and brown Russia sheeting, white and brown Irish sheetings, dowlasses, brown hollands, white ditto, flaxen, sprig and hemp ozenbrigs, silver watches, princes linens, clouting diapers, long lawns, pistol lawns, Flanders bed ticks, bolsters and pillows, black womens velvets, mens collar velvets of different colours, womens whips with silver caps, mens switches ditto, whole hunters ditto, hunting crops and thongs, jockey whips, yard and quarter thongs ditto, childrens Morocco shoes, strapped and unstrapped, figured demities, three corded best baladine white silk, cloth coloured, scarlet and green ditto, printed cottons and chintzes, newest fashion and different stripes and flowers, trimmings, gimps, two and three barred, with velvet edges, black and white ermin, grey ditto, black lace, white blond ditto, Tully garters, cotton filleting, striped tapes, and nonsopretty, London quality bindings and striped lace; a general assortment of 7-8ths and yard wide Irish linens, womens best Bristol shoes, 3, 4 and 10d. nails, steel and plated spurs of different sorts, temple spectacles with green glasses; a large variety of knives, scissars, buckles, razors and Jews-harps, snuff and tobacco boxes of different sorts, plated buckles, and Pinchbeck ditto, brass candlesticks of different sizes, hard metal table spoons, and tea ditto; a large assortment of sleeve buttons, hooks and eyes for hatters, Whitechapel, square pointed, common and darning needles; nutmegs and green tea; and a variety of goods, too tedious to mention, &c.

All persons indebted to said CARSON, by bond, note or book debt, above twelve months, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be under the disagreeable necessity of proceeding as the law directs, in two months from this date.

December 4, 1770. † 7/6.

Just imported, and to be sold, by

ISAAC MELCHER,

In Second-street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia,

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A LARGE and compleat assortment of superfine, fine, middling, and coarse, suitable to every branch of the boulting business, and inferior to NONE ever imported here. Those who are unacquainted with the different kinds of cloths, may depend on being supplied with those of the best quality, and if any on trial should not answer the purpose intended, he hereby engages to take them back, and supply the parties with others in their room, provided they are returned without being damaged.

N. B. A considerable allowance will be made to those who want a quantity.

He has also for sale, choice old Madeira, Lisbon and Teneriffe wine, West-India and Philadelphia rum, best French brandy, Holland geneva, choice bohea tea, a quantity of German scythes, cutting knives, grass-hooks and whetstones, best oil flints by the cask or less quantity, brass wire, superfine Holland pipes of various sorts by the chest or groce, among which are a few chests in imitation of the English, blue and red Turkish yarn, vermilion, Prussian blue, red wood, &c. &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A GOOD brick messuage, or tenement, situate in the township of Chester, about 3 miles from the town, on a very public great road leading to the country, with about 22 acres of land, on which is a good barn, store-house, stables, cow-houses, a good orchard, and some meadow; also a still-house, and good still with it.---It is a remarkable good place for keeping a store (having been used as such for several years past, by the late Doctor Burges, deceased) or for any other public business. Any person inclining to rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, in Chester,

¶ SAMUEL SHAW.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, in the township of Abington, about 11 miles from Philadelphia, containing 135 acres, about 100 of which is cleared, including 14 acres of good meadow, the rest is woodland; the plow-land is divided into six fields, with the benefit of water in all of them, except one. On the said plantation there is a good dwelling-house, spring-house, barn, cow-house, and stables, chair and cart-house, with a loft over it convenient for storing Indian corn, and all in good repair; there are two orchards, one of which is young, planted with cherry, pear and apple trees, most of which are grafted with very good fruit, and in its prime. There is also a large kitchen garden, well inclosed with pales, besides a genteel flower garden, and a well of water near the kitchen. The situation is very healthy; it is convenient either for a farmer or gentleman's country seat. The title is indisputable. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, and be informed of the terms.

† THOMAS BOURNE.

NEVER before PUBLISHED,

THE great and learned Doctor Sanxay, of London, first physician to the nobility and gentry, his MEDICINES, consisting of a box of alexipharmic pills, a bottle of imperial golden drops, and a pot of specific purging electuary, which together radically cure the Lues Venerea, in all stages and circumstances whatever, the leprosy, scurvy, gleets, and weaknesses of all kinds, in the reins and loins.

Many medicines, within this century, have been made and offered the public on sale, as specifics for the cure and relief of patients labouring under that loathsome weight, the venereal disease: Some medicines, indeed, which possessed a very little insignificant portion of efficacy in them, that scarcely would relieve, not able to cure, the least complaint in the venereal way, have been pushed into the world, ornamented with a respectable crowd of attestations; and others, whose direction bills were decorated with all possible flowers of rhetoric and language to inforce their sale, are, with their boasted virtues, universally condemned, and in perpetual oblivion, by men of sense and candour, for their want of power, efficacy and virtue. This assertion is a well testified known truth, and all physicians upon earth know it.

The medicine, which is now generously laid before all impartial medical judges, will be found exactly agreeable to the best improved and most refined practice, not in this only, but in future ages; and, on due trial, will be confessed by the most able physicians in Europe and America, to be compleatly possessed of every power, efficacy and virtue (without mercury) to subdue, expel the poison, and effect a cure in a very little time, of every the worst and most obstinate symptoms of the Lues Venerea; besides the scurvy, leprosy, gleets, and all weaknesses of the reins and loins whatever.

In private practice for more than 30 years past, no medicine ever was administered with the same success; its superiority over every other known medicine will astonish every physician who chuse to make use of it in his practice: An alteration for the better will be greatly visible in a few days use; and it is peculiar to the operation of this medicine, that at the same time it eradicates the disease, it acts as a powerful restorative.

In operation it is perfectly innocent, safe and mild; very soon will it raise the patient to health and strength, and envigorate a decayed constitution; so friendly to nature is this grand restorative, that every of those feelings which attack young men from debaucheries, and persons who have lived regularly and advanced in years, are removed, and the natural powers of the vital system are preserved, comforted and prolonged.

A full printed plain direction is given with the medicine, that any person, in his own house, or on a journey, or at sea, may cure himself, without the least inconveniency, or imparting the secret to a bedfellow.

This is the first medicine ever offered the public on sale, that speedily, safely and perfectly performs a cure in all the stages and symptoms of the venereal malady, gleets, and all weaknesses in the reins and loins, &c. It is therefore hoped, the gentlemen, &c. who may become benefited from the exceeding great power and efficacy this medicine is possessed of, will be a sufficient inducement to recommend it to their friends and acquaintances.

Sold by THOMAS ANDERTON, Bookseller, in Market-street, opposite the lower end of the Jersey market, of whom necessary advice, in all cases, may be had gratis, and secresy depended upon; letters, post paid, duly answered.

N. B. The medicine is to be had of WILLIAM DIBLEY, Post-rider, from Philadelphia to Virginia; all commissions left with Mr. BALL, the sign of the White Horse, in Annapolis, duly executed.

IF JOHN SHAWCROSS, who was in or about Philadelphia the 14th of October, 1766, will call upon John Britton, in the Northern Liberties, near Pool's Bridge, and prove himself to be the person that I am enquiring for, perhaps he may hear of something to his advantage.

Strayed away from off the Commons, some time in August last, a red COW, with a white face, and white under her belly, with straitish horns, about 5 years old, of smallish size, and thought to be near calving, when she strayed away. Whoever should have taken up such a cow, or will give proper information thereof, shall receive Ten Shillings reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN BRITTON. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of January instant, an Irish servant lad, named *John Fitzgerald*, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own hair, of a brownish colour; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a cloth coloured jack-coat, and a blue under jacket, old buckskin breeches, grey stockings, old half soaled shoes, brass buckles, old white shirt, a half worn felt hat, and a red striped silk handkerchief; also took with him his master's pocket bible, with his name in it, wrote on one of the blank leaves. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, from the subscriber, living in Martick township, Lancaster county,

January 15, 1771. WILLIAM TURNER.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. ¶

NOW in the Possession of a Person in this City, a Man's CLOTH CLOAK, supposed to have been left and forgotten by some Person. Whoever has lost the same, by applying to the PRINTERS hereof, may be further informed. ¶

TO be sold at public sale, on the premises, by virtue of the last will and testament of Jane Culbertson, deceased, late of Kennet township, Chester county, province of Pennsylvania, on the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, a valuable plantation, situate in Kennet township aforesaid, containing 100 acres, more or less, of good land, 68 of which are cleared, 8 being good meadow, and more may be cleared at a small expence. The purchaser paying one third of the money down, may have a good title, on giving approved security for the remainder, to be paid at two payments, one half in one year, the other part in two years from the time of sale, without interest for said time. JOHN M'KIM, Executor. *

THE VOTES of the Honourable House of REPRESENTATIVES of this Province, for last Year, are now compleat, and to be sold, by

¶ HENRY MILLER, *Printer, in Second-street.*

Philadelphia, December 10, 1770.

THE subscriber having removed from the house he lately occupied in Fourth-street, next to the College, to Second-street, near Arch-street, and next door to Michael Hillegas, Esq; at the Sign of the SEVEN STARS, begs leave to acquaint the public in general, and his customers in particular, that he continues to keep entertainment for man and horse, as usual; and as the house he now lives in is a very convenient one for the said business, and an old accustomed tavern, having all conveniences for waggons and travellers, and in good repair; he therefore hopes that all who please to favour him with their custom, shall meet with such usage as will be agreeable, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant, DIDRICK REES. ¶ 6 W.

STRAYED away, the 8th instant, a brindle and white COW, her Head, Feet and Belly, are white, with short small Horns. Any Person that brings her home, shall have a handsome Reward. And as it is supposed she may be concealed, any Person giving Information thereof, shall, upon Conviction of the Offender, receive Three Pounds Reward, of JOHN ELMSLIE, who carries on the Turning Business in all its Branches, and Button-making, at his Shop in Second-street, near the Bridge. January 28, 1771. ¶

WILLIAM EVANS,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER, from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he commences Master at his House, in Arch-street, where Mr. Holliday lately lived, to make Gentlemens Clothes, Ladies Mecklenburgh, and all Sorts of riding Dresses, in the most genteel Taste, and newest Fashion. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Commands, may depend upon being served in the very best Manner, as he flatters himself he will give a general Satisfaction.

Positively will be struck off, to the highest bidder, at the London Coffee-house, on Wednesday, the 6th of February next,

The PLANTATION called SHARON,

SITUATE in Bristol township, in the county of Philadelphia, and near the seats of Thomas Lawrence, and Nicholas Waln, Esquires. *The sale to commence at 6 o'clock in the evening.*

This large and valuable farm will be offered to the purchasers in three parcels, one of 132 acres, and 112 perches; another of 114 acres, 33 perches; and the other of 38 acres, and 52 perches; in each will be an assortment of woodland, meadow, and arable ground; the soil is fertile, the whole premises well watered, with fine springs, &c. and the quantity of meadow is very considerable.---On the 114 acres, and 33 perches, there stand the stone walls of a burnt house, a small out-house of stone, and a framed barn; also a fine young apple-orchard.---On the 132 acres, and 112 perches, there is a quarry of stone.

And on the Wednesday following, being the 13th of February, at the London Coffee-house, at 6 o'clock in the evening, will begin the sale of

Two LOTS in Passyunk, pleasantly situated on the Banks of Schuylkill----one of them contains near 2 acres, and the other 5 acres, 155 perches---*clear of groundrent.*

Also, a three story dwelling-house, a kitchen, and wash-house, all of brick, situate opposite to Quarry-street, in Moravian-alley;---this will be sold subject to the unexpired term of a parol-lease, which will be extinct on the 9th of April, 1772, and the rent till then is to be paid to the granters.

Draughts of the plantation may be seen at the London Coffee-house, at Wood's tavern, near Frankford Bridge, at the Widow Mackinet's, in Germantown, at the Widow Cummings, at the Falls of Schuylkill, and at Mr. Thomas Roberts's, near the premises.

The terms.---One third prompt pay, one third in 6 months, and one third in 9 months, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving security, if required.

Titles will be made by the subscribers, trustees for the real estate of the late deceased William Sturgeon and Wife.

RICHARD PETERS, DANIEL RUNDLE,
HUGH ROBERTS, JOHN. MURGATROYD.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the fourth of February, at 5 o' clock in the evening, at the house of Benjamin Davids, at the corner of Second and Arch-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, A certain messuage, and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Second street, between Mulberry-street and High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-street, 18 feet, or thereabouts, and in depth 163 feet, or thereabouts; bounded northward by a lot late of James Steel, southward by ground of Hannah Morris's, eastward by Second-street aforesaid, and westward by an alley late of James Steel; taken in execution, and to be sold by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Easton, January 7, 1771.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Saturday, the 2d day of March next, at the house of Jacob Stroud, in Lower Smithfield township, a certain plantation, and tract of land, situate in the said township, adjoining the lands of Jacob Stroud, and others, and containing about 200 acres, whereof 100 are cleared; late the property of John Drake; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ¶ PETER KACHLEIN, Sheriff.

ON Monday, the 4th day of February next, will commence the sale, by public vendue, the whole stock of drugs, medicines, and shop-furniture, belonging to *Richard Tidmarsh*, Druggist, near Christ-Church, in Second-street, Philadelphia; each article will be put up singly, and in the order of inventary, which may be had at the place of sale, as they are too long to be inserted in this paper. Any person purchasing to the amount of 50l. or upwards, may be indulged with 12 months credit, on bond, with security, if required.---After the sale of drugs, if not disposed of before, will be sold, an extraordinary fine Negroe fellow, and the famous Stallion Northumberland, and some houshold furniture. The purchasers to be entitled to the same terms of payment as above.

All persons having demands against, or who are indebted to the subscriber, are desired to send in their accounts for payment, and to discharge their balances, as he is about to leave the province by the first spring vessels, which will greatly oblige their humble servant, RICHARD TIDMARSH.

N. B. The whole stock of drugs and medicines are of the first quality, and by putting them up singly, practitioners, as well as the gentlemen of the trade, will have an opportunity of being supplied with such articles as they may be out of. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be sold, by way of public VENDUE, on the 4th day of the Second Month

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in the township of Londongrove, and county of Chester, containing 232 acres, with a good dwelling-house, and barn thereon, an orchard, with about six acres of meadow, and thirty more may be made, with a never failing stream of water running through the whole; it is within 15 miles of Newport, and half a mile of two merchant mills; all in good repair, and well timbered, and may be entered upon the 25th day of the Third Month. The vendue to begin at 12 o' clock, when attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by

§ JOSIAH JACKSON.

To be SOLD, or RENTED,

And may be entered on the first Day of April next,

A CERTAIN two story stone messuage, or tenement, situate on the westerly side of Germantown main street, or great road, now in the tenure and occupation of Nicholas Bergendollar, Inn-keeper; its situation is pleasant, in a noted public place, very convenient for a store, or tavern, the latter of which is now, and hath for many Years past been kept, and known by the sign of the White Lamb; there are likewise very convenient stone stables, shed, barn and kitchen, all in good tenantable order, a good well of excellent never-failing water, and young bearing orchard. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to PETER WITHINGTON, in Reading, Berks County; SAMUEL MILES, Merchant, of Philadelphia; or to MARTIN SHOWAKER, of Creesam, in Germantown township, and they may be known. † 6W.

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